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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

MARCH, 1984

SEASONAL ADVANCES EVIDENT IN EMPLOYMENT UPTURN

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

For the second consecutive month, nonagricultural workers in South Carolina saw a surge in employment. The nonfarm job count rose 11,200 to 1,213,800 in March. This gain, influenced by seasonal advances primarily in services and trade, caused a 53,700 increase in employment from one year earlier.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

During March, private sector employment registered a strong 10,000 advance to reach a level of 973,500. Large seasonal upturns in employment were recorded in services and trade. The number of jobs in the service industry rose 3,700 over the month and 8,800 above March, 1983. Within the service division, the most significant increase was posted in hotels and other lodging places, which accounted for approximately 40% of the growth. Employment gains in the remaining industry groups ranged from 100 to 600. Most of these groups reflected seasonal trends in activities, such as scouting and amusement.

Being pushed upward primarily by a 3,200 positive movement in the retail sector, trade employment increased 3,600. The level of the work force in trade was 12,400 higher than the March, 1983 level of 225,400. The advance in retail trade was the result of increases throughout the sector. The wholesale trade employment level moved up 400, reflecting job additions in both the durable- and nondurable-good divisions.

There were 1,400 jobs added to the construction job count over the month pushing the total figure 8,500 above March, 1983. Special trade contracting saw an employment pickup of 900, while heavy construction contractors gained 400 in March.

The fourth largest employment advance in the private sector was found in finance, insurance, and real estate. Some 600 additional jobs were created throughout the finance industry in March. The sole decline in employment was posted in insurance carriers.

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Influenced by employment upturns in cargo handling, the job count in transportation and public utilities climbed to 54,900, a 300 increase over February. The employment level in electric, gas, and sanitary services edged up 100 to reach 17,100.

Manufacturing, with an employment total of 371,900, was 200 greater than the month before, and durable goods accounted for all of this increase. Nondurable goods dropped 200 to a level of 252,800. The machinery, except electrical, and electrical and electronic equipment sectors registered employment upturns of 300 each in March. Recalls, which occurred in special industry machinery, caused the hike in machinery, except electrical. Fabricated metal products, and transportation equipment realized employment gains of 100 each. Job losses were posted in primary metals, where the effect of a strike lowered employment 300 to 5,800. In nondurable goods, textile mill products, and chemicals and allied products lost 600 and 200 jobs, respectively. These employment losses overpowered minor increases in apparel and other textile products; and printing and publishing. All remaining industry group employment totals were unchanged from February to March.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT RISES

The government employment level climbed 1,200 to 240,300 in March. Employment growth in the state (+500) and local (+700) sectors was responsible for the rise in government. Unchanged from the previous month was the federal employment level of 37,100.

OUTLOOK FOR APRIL - CONTINUED GROWTH

Seasonal gains in services and trade are expected to cause a sharp increase in total nonfarm employment. Other significant job advances should be attained in construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. Minor employment upturns are projected to materalize in government, as student workers return to jobs after a brief spring break. Only manufacturing employment is expected to decline in April.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD IN MARCH

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, gaining 5,900, rose to 550,000 in March. Increased activity in seasonally-influenced industries created over 64% of the additional jobs.

Services (+2,000) and retail trade (+1,800), revived by March's warmer weather, reported the largest gains. Women employed in finance, insurance, and real estate picked up 500 positions over the month. Manufacturing, with positive trends in the durable-good sector, grew 200 to 153,400. Construction, and transportation and public utilities both remained constant. Overall, the private sector climbed 4,800 to 416,500.

In the public sector, female employment in government enlarged 1,100 to 133,500. Local government increased 600, while federal and state government expanded 100 and 400, respectively.

When compared with year-ago levels, the number of women employed was up 21,400. All major industry divisions reported expansions over the year, except transportation and public utilities which remained constant. The private sector accounted for 95% of the growth. Manufacturing posted the largest gain, increasing 7,600, while wholesale and retail trade was second (+6,100).

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Rains and wet fields held back most field preparation and planting during the first half of April. The tornadoes that swept through South Carolina during late March left destruction in narrow bands across the state. Corn and tobacco plantings were held back due to severe weather and wet fields. However, the peach and apple crops are looking good, along with an excellent appearance of the tomato crop.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in Charleston increased by 1,600 workers in March to 157,000. The largest gains were recorded in wholesale and retail trade (+600), and services (+400). The approach of the tourist season produced most of the increase. Other areas experiencing growth included transportation and public utilities (+300); total government (+200); finance, insurance, and real estate (+200); and manufacturing (+100). Construction was the sole loser in March, dropping 200 employees from the payrolls. High interest rates and wet weather contributed heavily to the worker decline in the industry.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The nonfarm work force in Columbia shrank by 200 persons in March to 193,000. Manufacturing added 200 employees during the month with durables and nondurables each gaining 100. An increase of 300 workers in state government led to an overall rise in government of 200. Federal employment slipped 100, while the municipal job count was unchanged during the month. The only other industry showing strength in March was finance, insurance and real estate, where 100 more people went to work. Retail trade, however, had the greatest impact on Columbia employment as 400 workers were separated from their jobs. Services dropped 200 workers from the February level of 32,200. The general downturn in construction was felt in Columbia as decreased activity caused the job count to fall 200.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg's nonagricultural work force increased 900 in March to 263,800. Services exerted the greatest influence by adding 400 persons to the employment rolls. Also on the upswing were wholesale and retail trade with a gain of 200 workers, and government employment which also rose 200. All of the new jobs in the trade industry were in the wholesale sector, while the growth in government was on the local level. State government actually dropped 100. Slight improvement was seen in construction (+100) and manufacturing (+100) during March, but the group that includes finance, insurance, and real estate maintained the same employment level as in the month before. Employees in transportation and public utilities experienced a 100 job reduction to produce the only monthly decline among major industries.

COMMUTING PATTERNS PUBLICATION NOW AVAILABLE

A publication showing worker commuting patterns in South Carolina is now available from the Labor Market Information Division. These commuting data were compiled from unpublished 1980 Census tabulations on workers by place of residence and place of work. These data represent the most reliable information currently available on commuting patterns. The travel to jobs, both intrastate and across neighboring state lines, by South Carolina residents is shown as well as travel by North Carolina and Georgia residents to jobs in this state. For further information, contact Candler Spence or Frances Leaphart in the Labor Market Information Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission at (803)758-8983.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO THREE-YEAR LOW

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 7.6% in March, the lowest figure in three years. This represents 112,300 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,900 from the February level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to seasonal gains in agriculture, construction, trade, and services. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.8% in March.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
March, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,484,300	1,462,300	1,473,500	1,495,200	1,486,500	1,484,400
Total Employment	1,372,000	1,347,100	1,296,200	1,385,700	1,375,800	1,309,900
Total Unemployment	112,300	115,200	177,300	109,500	110,700	174,500
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.9	12.0	7.3	7.4	11.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	180,750	177,120	177,170	206,710	203,690	197,760
Total Employment	169,590	165,650	160,100	196,510	193,640	182,390
Total Unemployment	11,160	11,470	17,070	10,200	10,050	15,370
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.5	9.6	4.9	4.9	7.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	290,120	285,930	291,200
Total Employment	271,140	266,780	258,740
Total Unemployment	18,980	19,150	32,460
Unemployment Rate	6.5	6.7	11.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

NOTICE

Now available: Employment and Wages in South Carolina for third quarter 1983. This quarterly publication will provide employment and wages data by industry at MSA, county, and state levels. Information concerning this publication can be obtained through the Labor Market Information Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 995, Columbia, S. C., 29202, (803)758-8983.

South Carolina's factory payrolls edged down slightly in March as production workers earned $0.02 less at $7.18 per hour. The nondurable-good sector was completely responsible for the decrease. Hourly earnings in durables, at $7.20, were unchanged from February, but this figure was $0.29 above a year earlier. In the soft-good sector, average wages dropped $0.05 per hour to $7.16 for the month. Compared to a year ago, hourly earnings were up $0.32.

Weekly earnings for the state's factory workers fell about $3.00 per week to $292.23. In durable-good factories, weekly wages were unchanged at $300.96 in March, while in the soft-good sector, earnings per week were down over $5.00 to $287.33.

At the national level, hourly earnings slipped $0.02 to $11.96 during March, and weekly wages also decreased to $437.74, down over $5.00.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
March, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.18	$ 7.20	$ 6.89	$ 8.56	$ 8.58	$ 8.29
Average Weekly Earnings	$292.23	$295.20	$273.53	$359.52	$357.79	$348.18
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.35	$ 97.33	$ 93.35	$118.54	$117.97	$118.83

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.14	$ 7.06	$ 6.67	$ 6.99	$ 7.01	$ 6.68
Average Weekly Earnings	$284.17	$285.22	$259.46	$283.79	$285.31	$263.86
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.69	$ 94.04	$ 87.67	$ 93.57	$ 94.07	$ 90.05

WORKWEEK SLIPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORIES

The factory workweek for the state's production workers slipped 0.3 hour in March to 40.7. The decline occurred entirely in the soft-good sector, while durables experienced no change in weekly hours.

Workers in the durable-good sector recorded an average workweek of 41.8 hours. Only minor fluctuations were noted among the industry groups.

Nondurable goods were off 0.5 hour per week in March as workers toiled an average of only 40.2 hours. Apparel and other textile products, and paper and allied products, dropping 1.2 hours each, were primarily responsible for the decline.

Nationally, the average workweek fell 0.5 hour to 40.5 in March. In the hard-good sector, working hours were down 0.6 to 41.1, while the nondurable workweek contracted 0.4 hour to 39.6

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS TO 1990

South Carolina is projected to employ more than 1,463,000 individuals in nonagricultural wage and salary jobs by 1990. This prediction from the Labor Market Information Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission is based on 24% growth in employment between 1983 and 1990.

From all appearances, services will be the biggest winner of any industry during that time period. The count of jobs in services should increase from 177,000 to over 280,000. Exceptional gains are expected in hotels and other lodging places; amusement and recreation services; business services; and health services. The smallest climb in services belongs to educational services, reflecting financial cutbacks and fewer school-age children.

Elsewhere in the private sector, notable positive employment movements should occur in wholesale and retail trade; and in finance, insurance, and real estate. For both divisions, expansion is projected to exceed 25%. The impetus for trade's upturn is centered in the retail area where 54,000 of the 66,000 rise is expected.

Despite renewed strength in building activity, the number of jobs in construction is forecast to reach only 80,000, a mark which is below the all-time high set in 1974. This figure does, however, still represent a 16% jump from the 1983 level.

Thanks to a boost in durable goods, employment in manufacturing in South Carolina can be expected to surpass 400,000 by 1990. Durables' 19% increase is based on significant pickups in primary metal products; machinery, except electrical; and instruments and related products. On the other hand, employment in nondurable goods will struggle to only an 8% gain even though 1983 figures were already considered depressed considering historic levels. The 1990 projections appear the worst for textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products, with upturns of 6% and 1%, respectively. These two industries will continue to slide in relative importance to the state's economy as other divisions such as services and trade take up the slack in employment.

Very minor job growth is forecast for government. No area of government should attain double-digit percentage expansion over the seven years, reflecting a sharp contrast to the '60's and '70's when the public sector was a primary growth industry.

Table 15 displays industry employment projections for 1990. Should you have need for further detail, please contact Ted Gladden at 803-758-8983 or write the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information (CES), P. O. Box 995, Columbia, S. C. 29202.

OVERTIME HOURS MOVE DOWNWARD

The hiring of 100 manufacturing production workers in South Carolina caused a drop in overtime hours in March. The average amount of overtime worked was reduced from 3.4 hours to 3.3. Overtime in durable and nondurable goods was down 0.1 and 0.2 hour, respectively.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
MARCH, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.3	3.4	2.6
Durable Goods	3.1	3.3	2.4
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.5	2.7

ECONOMIC GROWTH SLOWS NATIONALLY

March's national unemployment rate, which was unchanged from February, suggested that the economy's rapid growth may be slowing to a more moderate pace. The jobless rate remained at 7.8% of the work force interrupting a six-month string of declines. An increase in employment during the month was offset by a rise in the number of jobseekers. March employment gains were widespread, providing an additional sign of continued strength in the labor market.

Industrial output in the U. S. rose 0.4% during the month, down substantially from the large 1.0% rise in February and 1.4% in January. The production gain reflected a 0.5% increase in business-equipment manufacturing, down from 0.9% in February; a 0.7% jump in defense and space manufacturing, down from 1.1%; and an advance of 0.3% in the production of consumer goods, unchanged from the month before.

Durable-good factories showed the most strength in March, boosting production by 0.5% after rising 1.7% in February. Output of nondurables was up 0.2%, following a 1.0% gain in February.

Personal income grew 0.7% in March, the smallest increase in seven months. The slower income growth over the month reflected moderate gains in employment combined with a slight decline in the average workweek and modest pay increases. Wages and salaries were up 0.3% during March, and factory payrolls climbed 0.4%.

Retail sales dropped 2.2% over the month, the largest monthly decline in more than a decade. The reduction seems to provide further evidence that the consumer spending boom that powered the economy through the first fourteen months of the recovery is coming to an end.

Auto sales decreased 7.7% in March after easing down 0.1% in February. That helped cause an overall downturn in durable goods of 4.6%, exceeding the 0.4% slip the month before. Sales of nondurable goods contracted 0.9% after falling 1.0% in February.

Housing starts plunged 26.6% in March because of bad weather and builders' fears of rising interest rates. Starts of single-family homes dropped 29.1%, while apartment starts were down 21.9% for the month. Housing activity slowed in every region of the country. Particularly hard hit was the Northeast, where starts plummeted 44.4%. Starts fell 33.3% in the North Central states and 26.6% in the South. The West showed a 9.3% decline.

MANHOUR INDEX DECREASES SLIGHTLY

The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 0.7 point to 106.6 during March. The loss was caused by the 0.3 hour drop in average weekly hours. The March index was 8.1 points greater than the year-ago figure of 98.5.

TABLE 4

MANHOUR INDEX

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Manhour Index	106.6	107.3	98.5
Durable Good Manhour Index	137.2	136.8	117.4
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	96.5	97.8	92.3
Textile Manhour Index	72.7	73.3	69.3
Apparel Manhour Index	105.5	108.7	95.7

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Respiratory Therapist	99	Supervisor, Respiratory Therapist	32	14	X		$18,000		X	Union
Truck Driver	36	None	N/A	09	X		$13,000		X	Hartsvi
Pharmacist	66	None	N/A	17	X		$25,000		X	Conway
Executive Secretary	28	None	N/A	14	X		$11,000		X	Georgetow
Legal Secretary	99	None	N/A	12	X		$11,700		X	Rock Hill
Draftsman, Structural	42	None	N/A	12	X		$10,400	X		Marion
Accountant	60	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Aiken
Clerk-Typist	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,400		X	Kingstree
Staff Nurse	38	None	N/A	14	X		$15,600	X		Chester
Manager, Restaurant	99	Food Service Supv.	99	14	X		$25,000	X		Sumter
Electrical Engineer	84	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000	X		Lancaster
Computer Lab Technician	99	None	N/A	12	X		$14,000	X		Liberty
Tool Machine Set-Up Operator	72	Machinist	36	19	X		$20,000	X		Greenwood

* There are currently more than 96,800 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1213.8	1202.6	1160.1	+ 11.2	+ 53.7
Total Private	973.5	963.5	921.6	+ 10.0	+ 51.9
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	72.8	71.4	64.3	+ 1.4	+ 8.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.3	11.9	10.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Highway and Street Construction	3.9	3.6	3.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.3	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Special Trade Contractors	30.9	30.0	29.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.1	8.0	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical Work	6.2	6.1	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	371.9	371.7	354.1	+ 0.2	+ 17.8
Durable Goods	119.1	118.7	108.3	+ 0.4	+ 10.8
Nondurable Goods	252.8	253.0	245.8	- 0.2	+ 7.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.9	54.4	53.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	14.1	14.1	13.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	3.1	2.8	2.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Communication	13.5	13.5	13.9	0.0	- 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.6	9.6	10.2	0.0	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.1	17.0	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Electric Services	11.7	11.6	10.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	237.8	234.2	225.4	+ 3.6	+ 12.4
Wholesale Trade	50.1	49.7	47.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	28.2	28.0	26.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.3	13.2	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.9	21.7	21.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.3	3.5	+ 0.2	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1983
Retail Trade	187.7	184.5	177.5	+ 3.2	+ 10.2
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.3	8.1	7.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.6	4.5	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	25.5	25.3	24.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Department Stores	18.8	18.8	17.5	0.0	+ 1.3
Food Stores	35.0	34.8	32.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Grocery Stores	33.3	33.1	31.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.8	51.2	49.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
Banking	15.1	15.0	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	14.9	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.2	6.1	6.2	+ 0.1	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.3	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	5.7	5.8	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Services	182.6	178.9	173.8	+ 3.7	+ 8.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.0	15.6	15.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
Health Services	41.9	41.6	39.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Hospitals	15.9	15.7	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Educational Services	17.3	17.0	17.5	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.0	8.7	9.8	+ 0.3	- 0.8
Total Government	240.3	239.1	238.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.8
Total Federal Government	37.1	37.1	37.1	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	73.9	73.4	72.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
State Education	29.8	29.7	29.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Other State Government	44.1	43.7	43.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Total Local Government	129.3	128.6	128.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
Local Education	76.2	75.5	75.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.3
Other Local Government	53.1	53.1	53.0	0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1983
Manufacturing	371.9	371.7	354.1	+ 0.2	+ 17.8
Durable Goods	119.1	118.7	108.3	+ 0.4	+ 10.8
Lumber and Wood Products	14.1	14.2	13.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	4.8	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.7	3.8	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	4.3	4.2	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.0	0.0	+ 1.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.7	2.6	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	5.8	6.1	6.2	- 0.3	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.8	14.7	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	2.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.7	5.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.5	29.2	26.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.8
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.0	4.1	3.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.0	6.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	5.9	5.9	5.1	0.0	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.5	23.2	19.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.9	2.8	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.3	10.1	7.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	6.1	6.0	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.4	5.5	0.0	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	3.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Nondurable Goods	252.8	253.0	245.8	- 0.2	+ 7.0
Food and Kindred Products	14.5	14.5	14.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	4.4	0.0	- 0.4
Beverages	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1983
Textile Mill Products	114.2	114.8	112.0	- 0.6	+ 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.0	34.4	33.4	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.8	32.9	32.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.7	8.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.9	15.9	16.1	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	10.1	9.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.4	8.2	- 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	5.9	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.8	47.7	45.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.7	10.5	9.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.0	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.5	16.5	16.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	1.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Children's Outerwear	7.4	7.6	7.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.4	7.2	7.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.7	14.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	8.9	8.8	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.6	32.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.0	17.2	17.7	- 0.2	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.7	18.7	18.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.2	2.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.3	8.2	- 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1219.7	1216.7	1165.0	+ 3.0	+ 54.7
Total Private	987.4	984.0	934.4	+ 3.4	+ 53.0
Construction	74.8	74.9	66.1	- 0.1	+ 8.7
Manufacturing	374.4	373.6	356.5	+ 0.8	+ 17.9
Durable Goods	119.7	119.8	108.9	- 0.1	+ 10.8
Lumber and Wood Products	14.3	14.4	13.6	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.4	10.1	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Primary Metal Industries	5.9	6.2	6.3	- 0.3	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.9	14.8	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.4	29.1	26.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.0	6.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.7	23.4	20.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.7
Nondurable Goods	254.7	253.8	247.6	+ 0.9	+ 7.1
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	114.2	114.2	112.0	0.0	+ 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	34.0	33.2	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.9	32.9	33.0	0.0	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.6	8.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.9	15.8	16.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	10.1	9.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.4	48.1	46.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.9	10.6	9.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.7	16.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.5	7.3	6.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.7	14.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Printing and Publishing	9.0	8.9	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.7	32.2	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.8	17.2	17.5	- 0.4	- 0.7

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.5	55.0	53.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	14.4	14.4	13.5	0.0	+ 0.9
Communication	13.5	13.6	13.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.2	17.1	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	245.2	244.1	232.0	+ 1.1	+ 13.2
Wholesale Trade	50.9	50.7	48.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Retail Trade	194.3	193.4	183.8	+ 0.9	+ 10.5
General Merchandise Stores	26.5	26.5	25.1	0.0	+ 1.4
Food Stores	35.8	35.7	33.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.5	52.4	50.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.4	10.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Services	183.3	182.3	174.5	+ 1.0	+ 8.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.9	18.2	16.3	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Educational Services	15.5	15.3	15.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Total Government	232.3	232.7	230.6	- 0.4	+ 1.7
Total Federal Government	37.4	37.6	37.4	- 0.2	0.0
Total State Government	71.5	71.2	70.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	123.4	123.9	123.0	- 0.5	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

March, 1984

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	COLUMBIA Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	263.8	262.9	256.9	193.0	193.2	182.7
Construction	15.3	15.2	15.2	13.7	13.8	9.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.7	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.5	7.6	7.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.9	98.8	94.7	26.8	26.6	24.5
Durable Goods	29.0	28.9	27.1	12.8	12.7	11.3
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.7	.7	.6
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.2	5.2	4.4	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	2.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.9	11.6	11.5	3.1	3.2	2.6
Metalworking Machinery	1.9	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.3	5.0	5.0	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	6.1	5.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.9	69.9	67.6	14.0	13.9	13.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	34.7	34.8	33.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.8	11.8	10.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.9	11.0	10.5	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.1	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.5	10.4	10.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.2	6.2	6.0	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.6	7.8	8.0	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.4	4.6	4.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.6	7.6	7.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.2	9.3	9.4	8.9	8.8	9.5
Transportation	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.0	4.0	4.4	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.5	54.3	52.7	40.0	40.4	37.9
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.6	13.3	11.3	11.3	11.0
Retail Trade	40.7	40.7	39.4	28.7	29.1	26.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	6.4	4.1	4.1	3.9
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.5	10.5	10.4	15.1	15.0	14.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.7	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	39.1	38.7	38.9	32.0	32.2	30.5
Business Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.8	6.7
Health Services	-	-	-	6.2	6.3	6.6
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.1
Total Government	36.1	35.9	35.4	56.6	56.4	55.7
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.5	7.6	7.9
Total State Government	8.8	8.9	9.1	30.7	30.4	30.0
Total Local Government	25.5	25.2	24.6	18.4	18.4	17.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	157.0	155.4	150.6	39.0	39.3	37.9
Construction	10.7	10.9	9.8	1.5	1.5	1.3
Manufacturing	19.3	19.2	18.1	12.7	12.9	12.5
Durable Goods	10.1	10.0	9.3	2.0	2.1	1.7
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.7	1.8	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.2	8.8	10.6	10.9	10.8
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.1	5.3	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.3	8.0	8.4	5.9	5.9	5.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	36.4	35.8	34.3	6.3	6.3	6.0
Wholesale Trade	7.1	7.0	6.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	29.3	28.8	27.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.3	7.1	6.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
Services	27.1	26.7	26.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Total Government	47.8	47.6	46.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.2	19.2	18.6	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.4	12.3	12.3	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.2	16.1	15.5	-	-	-

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.9	48.0	45.7	43.8	43.4	41.8
Construction	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	21.9	22.0	21.0	13.8	13.4	12.7
Durable Goods	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.6
Nondurable Goods	17.4	17.6	16.9	9.1	8.7	8.1
Textile Mill Products	10.1	10.3	9.9	3.1	3.1	2.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.2	8.6	9.3	9.3	8.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.6	6.6	6.3
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From Feb. 1983	Net Change From Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	550.0	544.1	528.6	+ 5.9	+ 21.4
Total Private	416.5	411.7	396.1	+ 4.8	+ 20.4
Construction	5.7	5.7	5.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Manufacturing	153.4	153.2	145.8	+ 0.2	+ 7.6
Durable Goods	38.2	38.0	34.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.3	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.5	3.5	3.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.0	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.2	13.1	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	115.2	115.2	111.6	0.0	+ 3.6
Food and Kindred Products	4.5	4.6	4.5	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	49.0	49.1	47.9	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.3	14.4	14.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.8	14.8	14.8	0.0	0.0
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.8	40.8	38.8	0.0	+ 2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.5	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.4	14.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.6	6.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.1	12.1	12.1	0.0	0.0
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	110.4	108.3	104.3	+ 2.1	+ 6.1
Wholesale Trade	12.6	12.3	12.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.2	7.1	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.4	5.2	5.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	97.8	96.0	92.3	+ 1.8	+ 5.5
General Merchandise Stores	18.6	18.4	17.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Food Stores	16.0	15.8	14.9	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31.8	31.3	30.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Banking	11.2	11.1	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.6	5.6	5.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	103.0	101.0	98.5	+ 2.0	+ 4.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.6	9.7	9.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
Health Services	34.5	34.3	32.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Hospitals	13.0	12.9	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Educational Services	10.0	9.9	10.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Total Government	133.5	132.4	132.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.0
Total Federal Government	11.3	11.2	11.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Total State Government	39.8	39.4	39.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
State Education	14.6	14.5	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Other State Government	25.2	24.9	24.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Total Local Government	82.4	81.8	82.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Local Education	56.4	55.8	56.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Other Local Government	26.0	26.0	26.0	0.0	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
March, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
MANUFACTURING	288.3	288.2	275.3	292.23	295.20	273.53	40.7	41.0	39.7	7.18	7.20	6.89
DURABLE GOODS	89.0	88.7	81.1	300.96	300.96	276.40	41.8	41.8	40.0	7.20	7.20	6.91
Lumber and Wood Products	10.7	10.6	10.1	290.75	286.62	255.25	44.8	44.3	42.4	6.49	6.47	6.02
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.3	4.2	248.40	246.64	224.56	41.4	40.7	40.1	6.00	6.06	5.60
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.3	7.5	365.69	367.84	342.98	43.9	44.0	42.5	8.33	8.36	8.07
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	10.4	280.60	278.50	266.90	40.2	39.9	39.6	6.98	6.98	6.74
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.1	20.0	18.2	332.13	330.50	293.13	42.8	42.7	40.1	7.76	7.74	7.31
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	4.8	4.7	290.60	299.52	282.00	40.7	41.6	40.0	7.14	7.20	7.05
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.4	17.3	14.9	250.74	253.83	230.01	39.8	40.1	37.4	6.30	6.33	6.15
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	273.75	279.21	250.11	37.5	38.3	39.7	7.30	7.29	6.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	199.3	199.5	194.3	287.83	293.45	270.86	40.2	40.7	39.6	7.16	7.21	6.84
Food and Kindred Products	9.2	9.3	9.0	249.60	250.51	228.92	40.0	39.7	37.9	6.24	6.31	6.04
Textile Mill Products	99.0	99.4	97.2	272.43	275.40	250.90	40.6	40.8	39.7	6.71	6.75	6.32
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.6	30.9	30.0	277.42	276.34	258.73	40.5	40.4	40.3	6.85	6.84	6.42
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.9	28.9	28.9	275.22	284.82	255.92	39.6	40.4	38.6	6.95	7.05	6.63
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.7	7.4	252.14	247.66	216.89	41.2	40.6	38.8	6.12	6.10	5.59
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.9	12.9	13.1	291.74	292.86	263.48	41.5	41.6	39.8	7.03	7.04	6.62
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.6	245.39	248.28	255.65	39.2	39.1	41.3	6.26	6.35	6.19
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.6	8.3	250.08	252.14	229.19	41.2	41.2	41.0	6.07	6.12	5.59
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.4	37.6	184.64	190.58	175.79	37.3	38.5	36.7	4.95	4.95	4.79
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.5	8.6	177.01	178.60	170.04	36.8	37.6	35.5	4.81	4.75	4.79
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.5	13.3	169.65	171.20	162.43	37.7	38.3	37.6	4.50	4.47	4.32
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.3	10.0	453.02	465.24	425.38	41.6	42.8	41.5	10.89	10.87	10.25
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.6	295.46	288.70	278.74	39.5	38.7	38.5	7.48	7.46	7.24
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	21.1	21.0	439.30	440.77	407.94	42.2	42.3	41.5	10.41	10.42	9.83

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
March, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
All Manufacturing	14.2	14.2	13.3	359.52	357.79	348.18	42.0	41.7	42.0	8.56	8.58	8.29
Durable Goods	7.5	7.5	6.9	355.67	354.45	338.82	42.8	42.5	42.3	8.31	8.34	8.01
Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.7	6.4	364.62	360.60	358.59	41.2	40.7	41.6	8.85	8.86	8.62

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
All Manufacturing	19.4	19.3	18.1	284.17	285.22	259.46	39.8	40.4	38.9	7.14	7.06	6.67
Durable Goods	9.0	9.0	8.0	264.19	267.15	243.38	38.4	39.0	37.5	6.88	6.85	6.49
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	226.24	229.55	244.48	34.7	35.1	38.2	6.52	6.54	6.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.9	1.6	289.17	293.14	258.69	37.8	39.4	37.6	7.65	7.44	6.88
Nondurable Goods	10.3	10.3	9.7	301.35	301.91	271.72	41.0	41.7	39.9	7.35	7.24	6.81
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.1	2.0	250.25	254.67	236.73	38.5	39.0	39.0	6.50	6.53	6.07
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	181.26	187.06	157.83	38.0	39.8	36.2	4.77	4.70	4.36

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
All Manufacturing	74.4	74.3	71.4	283.79	285.31	263.86	40.6	40.7	39.5	6.99	7.01	6.68
Durable Goods	21.2	21.0	19.8	289.48	292.44	263.72	40.6	40.9	38.5	7.13	7.15	6.85
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	7.8	7.9	313.56	314.31	293.96	40.2	40.4	39.3	7.80	7.78	7.48
Nondurable Goods	53.3	53.3	51.6	280.66	282.17	263.74	40.5	40.6	39.9	6.93	6.95	6.61
Textile Mill Products	30.0	30.1	28.6	280.57	279.61	254.78	40.9	40.7	39.5	6.86	6.87	6.45
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.6	10.6	9.4	284.78	279.90	252.89	40.8	40.1	39.7	6.98	6.98	6.37
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	10.0	9.5	289.68	291.92	258.52	40.8	41.0	38.7	7.10	7.12	6.68
Knitting Mills	1.3	1.3	1.4	244.22	253.09	231.94	38.1	39.3	36.7	6.41	6.44	6.32
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.1	260.15	254.78	252.73	39.9	39.5	39.8	6.52	6.45	6.35
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.4	8.1	180.78	187.94	177.37	37.9	39.4	37.9	4.77	4.77	4.68
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.1	1.9	159.65	159.87	161.72	35.4	36.5	35.7	4.51	4.38	4.53
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.4	4.5	4.7	367.98	361.88	332.93	42.2	41.5	40.9	8.72	8.72	8.14

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
March, 1984

COUNTIES	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,510	6,570	6,380	3,670	3,740	3,610	2,840	2,830	2,770
AIKEN---------	37,700	37,700	36,800	18,400	18,400	17,800	19,300	19,300	19,000
ALLENDALE-----	2,820	2,790	2,710	1,140	1,110	1,000	1,680	1,680	1,710
ANDERSON------	47,940	47,960	45,670	21,880	21,960	21,020	26,060	26,000	24,650
BAMBERG-------	4,530	4,530	4,580	1,810	1,830	1,740	2,720	2,700	2,840
BARNWELL------	7,130	7,070	6,550	3,330	3,280	2,810	3,800	3,790	3,740
BEAUFORT------	23,250	23,110	22,130	850	830	830	22,400	22,280	21,300
BERKELEY------	20,200	20,200	18,900	5,600	5,600	5,900	14,600	14,600	13,000
CALHOUN-------	3,870	3,870	3,880	2,270	2,260	2,240	1,600	1,610	1,640
CHARLESTON----	124,600	123,200	119,800	10,500	10,500	9,300	114,100	112,700	110,500
CHEROKEE------	15,090	15,050	14,200	7,690	7,650	7,020	7,400	7,400	7,180
CHESTER-------	11,670	11,680	11,480	6,320	6,340	6,610	5,350	5,340	4,870
CHESTERFIELD--	11,750	11,790	11,150	6,590	6,620	6,060	5,160	5,170	5,090
CLARENDON-----	6,430	6,410	6,220	1,910	1,880	1,760	4,520	4,530	4,460
COLLETON------	8,710	8,690	8,270	2,620	2,610	2,340	6,090	6,080	5,930
DARLINGTON----	19,650	19,660	18,800	8,440	8,440	7,910	11,210	11,220	10,890
DILLON--------	8,810	8,770	8,350	3,690	3,670	3,180	5,120	5,100	5,170
DORCHESTER----	12,200	12,000	11,900	3,200	3,100	2,900	9,000	8,900	9,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,120	4,180	4,340	1,980	2,030	2,100	2,140	2,150	2,240
FAIRFIELD-----	6,130	6,120	5,970	2,380	2,370	2,160	3,750	3,750	3,810
FLORENCE------	43,830	43,380	41,820	13,790	13,400	12,660	30,040	29,980	29,160
GEORGETOWN----	16,210	16,410	16,110	3,990	4,090	3,850	12,220	12,320	12,260
GREENVILLE----	148,000	147,700	143,700	49,300	49,700	47,000	98,700	98,000	96,700
GREENWOOD-----	27,070	26,950	26,000	12,900	12,850	12,180	14,170	14,100	13,820
HAMPTON-------	5,070	5,060	4,800	1,910	1,910	1,640	3,160	3,150	3,160
HORRY---------	46,500	44,410	40,150	7,420	7,380	6,150	39,080	37,030	34,000
JASPER--------	3,190	3,180	3,060	200	200	200	2,990	2,980	2,860
KERSHAW-------	14,510	14,580	14,320	7,350	7,420	7,380	7,160	7,160	6,940
LANCASTER-----	17,600	17,580	17,870	9,750	9,720	10,000	7,850	7,860	7,870
LAURENS-------	17,260	17,280	17,030	8,030	8,030	8,110	9,230	9,250	8,920
LEE-----------	3,000	2,970	2,950	990	960	930	2,010	2,010	2,020
LEXINGTON-----	42,500	42,200	40,500	13,200	13,200	12,300	29,300	29,000	28,200
McCORMICK-----	1,920	1,920	1,870	780	780	790	1,140	1,140	1,080
MARION--------	10,750	10,970	10,630	4,740	4,970	4,800	6,010	6,000	5,830
MARLBORO------	8,730	8,730	8,610	4,380	4,370	4,340	4,350	4,360	4,270
NEWBERRY------	10,610	10,640	10,320	5,070	5,120	4,940	5,540	5,520	5,380
OCONEE--------	18,460	18,330	17,810	9,020	8,850	8,660	9,440	9,480	9,150
ORANGEBURG----	25,220	25,210	24,480	8,810	8,800	8,350	16,410	16,410	16,130
PICKENS-------	27,700	27,700	27,700	11,200	11,200	11,100	16,500	16,500	16,600
RICHLAND------	150,500	151,000	142,200	13,600	13,400	12,200	136,900	137,600	130,000
SALUDA--------	2,940	2,990	2,810	1,100	1,150	1,080	1,840	1,840	1,730
SPARTANBURG---	88,100	87,500	89,000	38,400	37,900	39,300	49,700	49,600	49,700
SUMTER--------	27,910	27,830	27,400	8,650	8,600	8,830	19,260	19,230	18,570
UNION---------	9,560	9,600	9,220	5,430	5,470	5,140	4,130	4,130	4,080
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,340	8,330	8,480	2,800	2,790	3,020	5,540	5,540	5,460
YORK----------	39,030	39,270	37,880	12,670	12,930	12,510	26,360	26,340	25,370

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
MARCH, 1984

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,910	9,780	9,730	1,160	1,040	1,300	11.7	10.6	13.4
AIKEN---------	45,150	44,540	46,730	3,790	3,990	6,700	8.4	9.0	14.3
ALLENDALE-----	3,970	3,910	3,930	570	610	700	14.4	15.6	17.8
ANDERSON------	63,930	63,190	63,200	5,250	5,160	8,270	8.2	8.2	13.1
BAMBERG-------	7,390	7,270	7,440	830	840	910	11.2	11.6	12.2
BARNWELL------	9,980	9,780	9,610	750	760	1,230	7.5	7.8	12.8
BEAUFORT------	30,830	30,390	29,570	1,950	2,100	2,540	6.3	6.9	8.6
BERKELEY------	39,770	38,960	38,870	2,450	2,510	3,640	6.2	6.4	9.4
CALHOUN-------	7,220	7,120	7,460	480	480	800	6.6	6.7	10.7
CHARLESTON----	116,510	114,150	114,180	7,390	7,570	11,160	6.3	6.6	9.8
CHEROKEE------	23,960	23,770	23,590	1,610	1,730	2,960	6.7	7.3	12.5
CHESTER-------	14,940	14,880	15,140	1,580	1,650	2,250	10.6	11.1	14.9
CHESTERFIELD--	19,180	19,130	19,220	1,460	1,600	2,700	7.6	8.4	14.0
CLARENDON-----	12,880	12,480	12,500	1,300	1,210	1,410	10.1	9.7	11.3
COLLETON------	13,010	12,810	13,290	1,160	1,180	2,190	8.9	9.2	16.5
DARLINGTON----	27,780	27,550	27,760	2,500	2,650	3,920	9.0	9.6	14.1
DILLON--------	14,360	14,050	13,880	1,310	1,310	1,700	9.1	9.3	12.2
DORCHESTER----	24,480	24,010	24,140	1,330	1,400	2,280	5.4	5.8	9.4
EDGEFIELD-----	7,910	7,770	8,340	720	590	900	9.1	7.6	10.8
FAIRFIELD-----	9,960	9,900	10,120	640	690	1,200	6.4	7.0	11.9
FLORENCE------	51,690	50,520	51,000	4,390	4,430	6,530	8.5	8.8	12.8
GEORGETOWN----	22,560	23,050	22,970	2,640	3,290	3,660	11.7	14.3	15.9
GREENVILLE----	145,800	143,690	147,430	8,620	8,720	16,520	5.9	6.1	11.2
GREENWOOD-----	28,160	27,500	28,590	2,470	2,210	4,310	8.8	8.0	15.1
HAMPTON-------	7,660	7,610	7,620	700	760	1,110	9.1	10.0	14.6
HORRY---------	64,520	62,200	59,200	4,950	6,510	8,450	7.7	10.5	14.3
JASPER--------	6,370	6,270	6,400	550	560	900	8.6	8.9	14.1
KERSHAW-------	18,270	18,250	19,040	1,400	1,450	2,690	7.7	7.9	14.1
LANCASTER-----	22,480	22,320	23,640	2,240	2,320	3,490	10.0	10.4	14.8
LAURENS-------	22,220	22,020	24,310	2,030	2,080	4,810	9.1	9.4	19.8
LEE-----------	7,780	7,640	8,120	750	830	1,310	9.6	10.9	16.1
LEXINGTON-----	70,650	69,580	68,340	3,390	3,300	5,920	4.8	4.7	8.7
McCORMICK-----	3,300	3,340	3,350	550	640	700	16.7	19.2	20.9
MARION--------	16,250	16,130	16,600	2,150	2,000	2,850	13.2	12.4	17.2
MARLBORO------	12,070	11,980	12,530	1,950	2,040	2,700	16.2	17.0	21.5
NEWBERRY------	16,280	16,090	16,120	980	960	1,470	6.0	6.0	9.1
OCONEE--------	21,380	21,350	21,690	2,030	2,350	3,330	9.5	11.0	15.4
ORANGEBURG----	38,190	37,520	38,560	3,290	3,270	5,180	8.6	8.7	13.4
PICKENS-------	41,230	40,980	40,520	3,450	3,810	4,470	8.4	9.3	11.0
RICHLAND------	136,070	134,120	129,430	6,820	6,750	9,460	5.0	5.0	7.3
SALUDA--------	6,980	6,820	6,920	720	590	1,020	10.3	8.7	14.7
SPARTANBURG---	103,090	101,250	103,260	6,910	6,620	11,480	6.7	6.5	11.1
SUMTER--------	35,860	35,500	35,540	3,060	3,200	3,860	8.5	9.0	10.9
UNION---------	13,010	12,970	14,140	1,590	1,620	3,330	12.2	12.5	23.6
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,320	16,060	17,100	1,620	1,710	2,380	9.9	10.6	13.9
YORK----------	53,070	52,140	52,470	4,880	4,110	6,650	9.2	7.9	12.7

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA TO 1990
ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND

Industry	South Carolina 1990 Employment Projection
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,463,000
Mining	2,000
Construction	80,000
Manufacturing	404,000
Durable Goods	133,000
Lumber and Wood Products	14,000
Fabricated Metal Products	16,000
Machinery, Except Electrical	34,000
Electric and Electronic Equipment	25,000
Nondurable Goods	271,000
Food and Kindred Products	16,000
Textile Mill Products	120,000
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47,000
Paper and Allied Products	16,000
Chemicals and Allied Products	36,000
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	23,000
Transportation and Public Utilities	68,000
Trucking and Warehousing	18,000
Communication	18,000
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	19,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	304,000
Wholesale Trade	62,000
Retail Trade	242,000
General Merchandise Stores	33,000
Food Stores	42,000
Eating and Drinking Places	76,000
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	64,000
Banking	17,000
Real Estate	15,000
Services	289,000
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26,000
Business Services	40,000
Amusement and Recreation Services	14,000
Health Services	52,000
Educational Services	16,000
Membership Organizations	18,000
Total Government	252,000

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.